Thich they can be forfeited.
In order that the laurels which adorn the brows of our soldiers, dead or alive, shall be kept freshly green, the record of treason and traitors must be held forever outsite and damnable. Tireason is not made odlous, how can

be made glorious? We have no quarrel with that large of the Southern people who were and deceived into rebellion, whose of thought and social customs had red for the appeal to sectional pride ssion, sosuccessfully made by their

we no quarrel with the homeless nds to whom this war has been d, leaving behind it poverty We would gladly help them ore their sunny land to more than comparity, to a better, because red disgrace of their ruin; we exult over it. Let the grass wave over the resting places of their deat. Homanity is above nationality; but even the interests of humanity re-quire us to hold our sympathies in the services of principles, and we do insist that both justice and decency forbid that that whose hands are still red with the blood of our herces should be admitted hereafter to seats in that high court of the nation-the American Con-

enever, by their choice of men and declaration of principles identical with ours, they take the standing of true reublicans as expressed in the Constituion, enter into one nationality and stand with us in unbroken front before the world, then we will gladly welcome them in the Christian spirit which forgets as well as forgives.

History points with silent finger to Elba, and bids us remember the a nation's trust. Do you believe would be happier for the that Jefferson Davis had suf-med and buried out of sight.— one of history are drawn in strong na national tragedy, the assassination the President, a blank page; or shall on six stand there also with the hang-

their cry is still, as before which rears its head above the dead has not shared its fate. "A King die, an oligarchy never dies." It is the rule of a privileged class, a sovereighty which the Northern Democrats and Southern pristocrats join hands to preserve. The old combination is to be reaswed, nominally in the name of peace which raied the country for thirty years

These new disciples of the gospel of eace, are they the men who inaugura-

(or the people itself, acting by its representatives) should overstep its Constitutional powers; how slight the peril which lever worn the eagle buttons will dare to lever worn the peril which lever worn the eagle buttons will dare to lever worn the peril which lever worn the eagle buttons will dare to lever worn the peril which lever worn the eagle buttons will dare to lever worn the peril which lever worn the eagle buttons will dare to lever worn the peril which lever worn the eagle buttons will dare to lever worn the peril which lever worn the eagle buttons will dare to lever when the eagle buttons will dare might arise from the admission into its body of an element foreign to the spirit In which the Constitution is framed.

These are not times for quibbling over

unknown to military scholasticism, Farragut, lashed to the mast, have given us the kind of precedents; theirs to polley we want—the polley of national preservation. What would the Constitution be without national life?—What would the Constitution have been to like nation, had Mr. Buchanan's "let-

the more list and philanthropist, upon the questions which now agitate the country, and those of the politicaster, there is no Both must accept the judgment of Congress as to what justice and the good of the nation requires in

the present emergency.
The supreme law of the land proclaims Congress to be the only law-making power of the General Government. The Constitution says a majority of the peo-ple shall govern. Govern what, and whom? If we admit that a State, or States, may withdraw their representa-tives, and thus paralyze the function of legislation, where is the power or rights of the projectly, unless the greater num-ber of members retaining their seats be invested with it, not counting those who

their seats in Congress, and to legislate upon their own crimes; and provide by new political affiliations for a reversion of the doctrine of the sword.

of the doctrine of the sword.

The opponents of Congress are horrified at the spectacle of twenty-six States legislating for eleven. Mr. Seward thinks this policy destructive of the symmetry of the Union. Possibly. But if Mr. Seward were to lose a leg, or an arm, as many of you boys in blue have done, he would probably find that the functions of direction and nutrition were not necessadigestion and nutrition were not necessa-rily suspended, and that his existence and identity might legally be preserved. The question of proportion is not a vital one. But our national existence depends upon the mutual faithfulness of Congress and

righteons judgment. Is treason, with all its attendant horrors, so light a thing that the Government can say the life of a nation is of less worth than that of an individual, the hopes of posterity of less consequence than the business of to-day?

Fity or the fallen is a sentiment, which or the fallen is a sentiment which is humanity, but a nation must be wall as generous. Then he was a generous to day? as numanity, but a nation must be war. I quote from the October number of the Atlantic Monthly: "The seizure of the Government in the provileges of citizenship and traught with the danger of a civil war. or's crime be punished by the loss of privileges of citizenship, which to templated by Mr. Johnson and his assorenders the public securities worthless for the time, overthrows the banking

al man shall become more precious clates, destroys at once the public credit, system, bankrupts the trading class, pros-trates the laborers, and ends, finally, in general financial, industrial and social disorders." My friends and hearers, do you not, in this presentation, acknowledge the full force of the threatened dan-These words of warning deal in no fiction; they are the language of soberness and truth. Our prosperity as a people, to say nothing of the danger to re-publican institutions, hangs trembling in the scale. There is but one way to avert the impending calamity. We must present an unbroken front to the oppo-nents of our loyal Congress—that noble body of men who have been so foully maligned, and even stigmatized, from the

> I believe, fellow-citizens, I speak the sentiments of every loyal man in the country when I aftern that Mr. Johnson in thus attempting to brand Congress with infamy, has insulted every patriotic citizen, sallor and soldier in the great Republic. Let the voice of honest in-dignation be heard throughout the land, speaking in thunder tones to a recreant President, bidding him remember there is a power in the land more mighty than even that embodied in the high office he fills—the great tribunal of the voice of "We, the united people." The ballot-box is as inexorable in rebuke as the

bayonet is merciless in its chastisement. Soldiers and sailors, I blush with shame when I reflect what it is which these expounders of the Constitution, these apologists for rebellion, these sympathizers with an humbled, but still bitter foe, are saying to you. They are saying: "The question of the Southern cause was a debatable question, growing out of the peculiar nature of our government; upon it many of the best men differ, therefore the war on both sides was unjustifiable and wrong."

They are saying: "The Southern soldiers died in defense of Constitutional rights, and should, therefore, be mournd by the lovers of Constitutional liber-

They reduce a war of principles, unparalleled in history, to the dignity of a sectional quarrel, by removing from it its ground work of eternal justice and right. They take from you the honors, so nobly, so clearly won, to divide them with the myrmidons of the slave power. They In the beginning of this discourse, I alter the laurel from the news of the second the beginning of this discourse, I alter the laurel from the news of the second the beginning of this discourse, I alter the laurel from the news of the second the beginning of this discourse, I alter the laurel from the news of the second the beginning of this discourse, I alter the laurel from the news of the second the beginning of this discourse, I alter the laurel from the news of the second the beginning of this discourse, I alter the laurel from the news of the second the secon And the other what shall I say of it?

And the other what shall I say of it?

And the other what shall I say of it?

And the other what shall I say of it?

And the other what shall I say of it?

It is the party of "policy," speaking now in gentle accents of philanthropy—"The rebellion is dead, let everything be as before. The rebells have been the chief sufferers, let us freely forgive them. Now in the honeyed tones of flattery to the national size of the statue that adorns the kingdom of Israel from thee this day, and given it to a neighbor of thine that is better than thou."

Who shall say in this assembly that the hand of God was not visibly extending the bitter days of trial and suffering in our dark history of trial and suffering in our dark history only equal, but free, from henceforth its the kingdom of Israel from thee this day, and given it to a neighbor of thine that is better than thou."

Who shall say in this assembly that the hand of God was not visibly extending the h legislative halls are disgraced by the presble decament had but one purpose—the perjutuation of an oligarchy founded on slavery. Ilving or dead. For though slavery fell before the flashing sword sent to peace we the national unity, the clies. recruits, we will rally again around the flag you raised from the dust in which rible verdict of the Almighty Judge?—rebellion had trailed it. While the sun rebellion had traited it. While the sun The loyal American people have a great shines in that heaven from which its responsibility resting on them this day. stars were plucked, that flag shail never be lowered before the colors of Southern sal freedom enunciated by their forefath-

rights and Northern sympathizers. peace, are they the men who inaugura-ted the Mexican war? How norrible has Let them feel that the army blue is a ago determined that the only way to rewar grown since then, since war no longer serves their party interests.

How fearful the danger that Congress and all true lovers of human liberty.—

passport to the society of hav-loving, lawstore the Democratic party to power once abiding men, to the society of patriots more is to seize the Government, and invite the Southern rebels to resume in

ever worn the eagle buttons will dare to appear among the nation's enemies. The duty of every man in the erisis (for a crisis has arrived in the re- the party now striving to regain the These are not times for quibbling over parliamentary rules and precedents; the great Charter, itself, is the Gospel of common reason and common sense, and we are constantly learning new applications of its principles. Grant, fighting it out on a "line" unknown to military scholasolar Self-preservation is no less individual than of national life. and it is our happy fortune to possess a remedy for the unhealthy pressure in our constitution, in the provision our fathers Right and wrong are elements which the alenemy of partisan politics can not transmute. Between the extreme views of supposed to be already perfect and good for all time? And why should garments fitted for a nation in its infancy be insisted

upon as ample for a nation in its man-hood and natural proportions? Young men of a rescued and still threatened country, let not the sophistries of selfish and ambitious men blind you to the real issues of the hour. You are the cadets who are to fill the ranks, thinned by the awful sacrifice of life, for the nation's preservation. The weary marches, the nights of the storm, the desperate fury of actual conflict, have been met for you. Peace has been conquered for you, and now it is your part to stand firm, when the principles, for which the best blood of the nation was which the best blood of the nation was invested with it, not counting those who may have seceded?

And how is it possible for this provision of the Constitution to be carried out, if legislation must stop till seceding transfers shall have returned to their places.

Succession is, indeed, a fact of history, but one war of four years was a denial of its legality. Acknowledging their failure, they now claim a right to resume

Great Teacher-"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you Ye men of the Democratic party who have stood by the patriot Douglas, learn to overcome your political prejudices, and seek political truth. Remember words spoken in sincerity and conviction, "There are but two parties in this crisis, patriots and traitors." I implore you, then, in the name of the departed states

then, in the name of the departed statesman, to scorn the specious bait with which erafty politicians seek to beguile you into an alliance with the secret enemies who were so lately open focs.

The old iron-tongued prophet which rang out a joyous peal, when the act of the First Congress made us a nation, had upon its sides the significant inscription, "Proclaim Liberty throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

The old bell has been silent for years. Though universal liberty has been proclaimed, and the blot of slavery removed from the nation's shield, it is not yet secured. The bloody scenes of New Or-leans prove that we have still something to do before the old bell can peal forth a triumphani rejoicing over a completed work—the achievement of national free-

dom and unity.

Is there a man here so insensible to the Is there a man here so insensible to the promptings of that ennobling spirit of universal freedom which pervades American institutions, as to deny that his Govand Farragut, during their recent trienn institutions, as to deny that his Gov-ernment is founded on a deep and broad antagonism to the doctrine of the "di-vine right of kings," of the power to op-press? As Americans, we are firm believers of this from our infancy. Then how can an American citizen, of native or foreign birth, hesitate for one moment which path to pursue when the funda-mental principles of his Government are to be vindicated and perpetuated. The Old World has long been govern-ed on the principle that the many owe

allegiance to the few, and must obcy, and not question.

The New World said from the begin-

porticos of the White House, as traitors porticos of the White House, as traitors in ing: "Governments were intended for the good of the people, therefore they must express the wishes and the will of the majority. Failing in this, they must give way to reform and the people's On a part of this continent, at least, the masses are the masters, and with the blessing of God the same principle of popular government shall, in due course of time, become universal in this "the

promised land" of the oppressed of all nations and peoples. For this purpose were the men of North America given power to civilize and govern the land to which a Divine Providence had directed them—and to that Providence are they responsible for the fulfillment of their mission: they were told to "proclaim liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof." And having proclaimed it in'76, they must maintain it in '66, and for all future time. Mankindare amenable to the laws, and law-makers are answerable to God. In accordance with the expression of Divine will made manifest to Saul by the voice of the prophet Samuel, that King went forth to slay the enemies of

"Now go and smite Amalek, and utterly destroy all that they have, and spare them not, but slay both man and woman, infant and suckling, ox and sheep, camet and ass.
"Saul went forth and smote Amalek

hip and thigh; but spared Agag, and brought off much spoil that was good, and thus did not utterly destroy. "And Saul met Samuel and said unto him, blessed be thou of the Lord. I have performed the commandments of the Lord And Samuel said, What meaneth this bleating of the sheep in mine cars and

the lowing of the oxen which I hear? "And Saul said, They have spared the best of the sheep and of the oxen to sac-

so lately written?

Who shall say that nations are not as much the subjects of His will now, as they were in the days when "the hand-

ers as the foundations of their Govern-We are now in a stage of reaction from ment, and attested by the white head-the strain and pressure of the war, and boards of thousands upon thousands of the softer feelings of humanity begin to liberty-loving men, who, at the bidding take possession of our hearts. It is not of the loyal North, went forth to die for the vindictiveness of passion, which hids us beware of that false sympathy which levels just distinctions, and which may lead our soldiers to feel that there is a stand-point from which they may come vite the Southern rebels to resume in Washington what they could not con-

tifogging meannesses, the base misrepentations, and the soulless appeals of power they lost by deserting the nation in its hour of agony and sore distressin face of the base practices of this nondescript faction, I say it is false to Ameri-ean honor, false to the glorious dead of the loyal North, false to the surviving "Boys in Blue," who stood between them and an infuriated and savage foe, who threatened the whole country with sword and fire-brand; recreant to the spirit of loyalty and patriotism, and apostate to

the sacred principles of political equality.

My friends, I will conclude my remarks on this vital and absorbing sub by reading a poem from the pen of Wil-liam Cullen Bryant—a poem whose prescience, wisdom and faith almost equals the inspired flights of the Hebrew Pro-

phet. This is the way, walk ye in it: THE BATTLE-FIELD. Once this soft turf, this rivalet's sands. Were trampled by a hurrying crowd, And flery hearts and armed hands Encountered in the battle cloud.

Ah! never shall the land forget How gushed the life-blood of the brave— Gushed, warm with liope and courage yet, Upon the soil they songat to save.

Now, all is calm, and fresh, and still; Alone the chirp of flitting bird, And talk of children on the hill, And bell of wandering kine, are heard.

Ne solemn host goes trailing by, The black-mouthed gun, and stagg Men start not at the battle-cry— Oh be it never heard again!

Soon rested those who tought; but thou Who minglest in the harder strile For truths which men receive not now, Thy warfare only ends with life.

A friendless warfare, linguring long Through weary day and weary year; A wild and many-weaponed throng Hang on thy front, and flank, and rear.

Yet nerve thy spirit to the proof, And blench not at thy chosen lot; The timit good may stand aloof, The sage may frown, yet faint thou not.

Yea, though thou lie upon the dust When they who helped thee flee in fear, Die mil of hope and manty trust, Like those who self in battle here, Another hand thy sword shall wield, Another hand thy standard wave, Till from the trumpet's mouth is pealed The blast of triumph o'er thy grave.

This was the creed of Abraham Lin-coln. In its spirt did the martyr-Presi-dent strike off the head of the monster slavery—shiver to fragments the fetters slavery—shiver to fragments the fetters of the bondman, and dissever the Hydra of State sovereignty—secession. The sword that fell from his dying hand was caught up by the people, from whom he had received it, to be again wielded by them, through the hands of their loyal representatives, the Congress of the United States. That sword is the same with which Congress is now guarding the doors of the capitol against the rebels and desperadoes, who are striving to force an entrance into its honored balls. Shall we stand idly by and see the sturdy gnardians of our rights overpowered in the struggle? . It is in vain to shut our eyesto its existence, or to the prospect that it will be renewed. But, thank God, there is a spirit abroad in the land that umphal march from the sea to the mountains and the prairies of the West. Let us not mistake its prophetic warning.

The voice of the American people is

the destiny of the nation; it may always be trusted when it is fairly aroused to ac The people of the self-emancipated colonies, to whom we owe the great charter of freedom-the Declaration of Inde-pendence-that great body of freemen

from whom sprung, in their more matured wisdom, the Constitution of the Republic, consolidated their power when they published to the world, that "We, the people of these States, do will and ordain," &c. Remember, fellow-citizens, not "We, the sovereign States," (as Patrick Henry and many others insisted on its reading.) but "We, the people of these United States," is the language of the Constitution. From that period till this present crisis, "we, the majority of the united people of these States," have invariably been inspired with the true spirit of our institutions—and in that spirit have interpreted them.

The letter of the Declaration says, "All men are created equal." It was the peomen are created equal." It was the peo-ple, true to the instincts of iberty and equality, who have all along unconsci-ously given it its perfected reading, "All men are created free and equal;" and, let me point to the significant fact that it was during the darker hours of the war in which freedom became triumphant, that the people, through their loyal representatives, perfected the symmetry and consistency of the national capital with its crowning beauty and grandeur

the statue of Liberty.
The world has borne witness to the terrible earnestness of our soldiers and sallors in the struggle with rebels and traitors. Let the present crisis be marked by the same unflinching spirit in the loyal citizen, and equal rights will then be secured for all, and for all time.

Should the conspirators of the South. and the wire-pullers of the "one man policy" dare to measure swords, with the strength of the people embodied in the patriotic majority of Congress; should they be insone enough to attempt it, then the loyal people, and you, their brave defenders, will rally round the flag once more, and fight it out "on that line," which will leave the question forever settled. "It may be that the blood drawn by the scourge, has not been atoned by the blood shed by the sword." Should Almighty justice and vengeance impel

only equal, but free, from henceforth and forever free and equal. The great charter of American freedom and equality was first given to the world by the Fathers of American Independence-but born into a higher life by the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln.

"CAPTEEN," Aug. 29, 1867. To the Editor of the Belmont Chronicle:

SIR-For some time the interest in pohave been garnered, the people are behave been garnered, the people are beginning to bestir themselves. Our Demogratic rule. It was the Demogratic rule. It was the Demogratic rule are several lines greater than the gold eratic friends have been unusually reticient on the vital issues of the day, and when sounded, promptly reply, "Nig-ger," Of course that ends the matter. School House on Wednesday evening, and made a great effort to effect an awaking of the saints in that quarter. How well they succeeded we cannot say,— About one-half the audience were Republican, and the other half Democrats of the Vallandigham school.

We need not notice Dr. Clark's speech further than to state how he obtained the prefix to his name, which indicates some knowledge of the science of medi-cine, or some one of its branches. The has won his title fairly by discovering, what he terms a Physiological fact; and one which, in connection with one other, proves conclusively that the "nigshould not vote, and that he is entirely a distinct species of the biped .-

These facts are First. "He is not the same color of a white man." Second. "He has no bone in his nose, nothing but a gristle like a dog." These are the facts, verbatim.— The first is self-evident, and the second needs confirmation. Since anatomists have failed to notice that "fact" we in-fer that the gentieman himself is entitled to all the honors and benefits arise ing from its discovery. Certainly, he has won, and nobly won, the M. D., or the

These two "facts," and their stereotyped one, that a "nigger" is not as good as a white man, were positively all the arguments he had against the amendment. The other gentleman, who is being brought up at the feet of the Dr. defined very distinctly the position of the party. He declared that one of the oldest and best planks in their platform was the "State Rights" or "State Sovereignty" plank, and that upon it they stand to-day. Again he claimed that the States day. Again he claimed that the States lately in rebellion were as much entitled to representation the moment the war ceased, as any Northern State, and intimated strongly that they should have been represented during the progress of

the rebellion. The parties each understand the other The parties each understand the other very well now, and the prospect for a lively time is good. The Cops. have promised a largely increased vote in Washington at the next election, but we "can't see it." There is not a doubt but we will carry the Amendment, if there are no other arguments against it than were presented the other evening, by the Democratic Gamaliel. Our ticket is safe beyond a doubt, with a majority of sevbeyond a doubt, with a majority of seventy-five at least. YANE.

Belmont Chronicle

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 5, 1867.

All communications for the paper, or upon business relating to the office, should be addressed, "Belmont Chronicle, St. Clairseille, Ohio."

UNION STATE TICKET. [Election, Tuesday, October 8, 1867.]

For Governor, GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Hamilton For Lieutenant-Governor. GEN. JOHN C. LEE, of Seneca. For Auditor of State, COL. JAMES H. GODMAN, of Marion. For Treasurer of State, SIDNEY 8, WARNER, of Lorain. For Comptroller of the Treasury, MOSES R. BRAILLEY, of Fulton. For Judge of the Supreme Court, JOHN WELCH, of Athens.

For Attorney-General, WILLIAM H. WEST, of Logan For Member Board of Public Works PHILIP HERZING, of Auglaize, DISTRICT TICKET.

For Senator -- 20th District, WILLIAM BEADLE, of Harrison County. COUNTY TICKET. Representatives, SOLOMON HOGUE, of Somerset, JOHN PATTON, JE., of Wheeling.

Treasurer, BARKLEY COOPER, of Richland Prosecuting Attorney, J. B. SMITH, of Pultney Commissioner. WILLIAM WILKISON, of Smith. Director of Infirmary. M. L. CUNARD, of Union

To Messes. Chambers, Clark, Alex-ANDER, SWANEY, COLLINS, and CAMP-BELL, Speakers of the Democratic Party: In order that the people of both parties may have an opportunity of hearing the questions of this campaign discussed, I propose to meet either of you, during the first week in October, at such times and places, within this County, as may be agreed upon between us, and discuss jointly the questions of Reconstruction, Finance, in all its bearings, and the Amendment to the Constitution.

Each party shall select three points at which such joint meetings shall be held, but such selections shall not interfere with any appointments now made. C. L. POORMAN.

THE INFLATIONISTS.

At the time the Government was issuing greenbacks, the Democratic party took the position that, in a year or two, these same greenbacks would not be worth ten cents on the dollar. This same party now demands that enough of these greenbacks be issued as the debt matures to pay it all off. With seven hundred millions of greenbacks and National Bank notes in circulation, gold is worth forty per cent. premium. If the whole debt, which, Judge Thurman says, amounts to three thousand millions of dollars, was paid off in greenbacks, and the amount of them increased to that extent, we would like to know what they would be worth! The predictions of Democrats that they would not be

its principles are eternal. That noble ismover eleven states, and enrich Abolition of the milion doctars of the world, from its statute proclaims to the world, from its their money, and it is the negro Bureau, military despotisms, and abolition officials, that make the taxes high. To get rid of these, Radcalism must be voted out of power,-[Gazette,

Under Democratic rule the laboring man received sixty-two and-a-half cents one dollar and fifty cents per day, and money in his pockets than he ever had tember. ocratic war that made our taxes so high, interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon and it is the Republican financial policy that enables the people to pay these high Drs. Clark and Shannon were at Pugh's taxes with less difficulty and inconvenience than they ever before paid their

THE Gazette propounds a question to sent a bona fide property. the Republican candidates, asking 6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law whether they will do certain things if to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. whether they will do certain things if the amendment is defeated, to which he as its security. This amount upon the first 517 demands an answer. For the relief of miles West from Omaha is only \$16,000 per mile. the stupid creature we will inform him that no such contingency as he supposes can ever occur. The people of Ohio, in the name of true Republicanism, Justice, and Right, intend to settle that question for themselves, by adopting the amendment to the Constitution.

The people have got tired of hearing you Democrats talk about the "nigger question," and they intend to settle it for all time to come, by knocking the last plank out of your platform.

THE last St. Clairsville Gazette has an article with the caption, "The Stupendous Folly of the Radicals," in which the editor says: "In their blind and monstrous madness, they (the Radicals) have torn four million of negroes from their NORMAL CONDITION." If slavery is the normal condition of the negroes, we suppose the editor of the Gazette and his party are in favor of restoring slavery .-Will they be kind enough to inform the people that they occupy that condition?

WE sometimes see the disgusting spectacle of a white woman mated with a negro, and instinctively regard her as vastly more repulsive than the negress. It is in the order of Providence that the whites who abdicate their manfood and degrade themselves to a forbidden and un-natural level with negroes, must be punished to even agreater extent than their hapless victims.

-[St. Clairsville Gazette. Yes, such things occasionally occur but when they do one of the parties, at least, is always a Democrat.

WHAT has become of the "nigger" editors of the Gazette? Have we smoked them out entirely? Come, now, Messrs. Bell editors, don't be so easily frightened; give us a few more of those choice articles. I

FLUSHING, O., Sept. 2, 1887, Sin-The Democratic mountain of Flushing Township, after being in labor for twenty days, brought forth an "Dex," whose long, dry and jointless article in last week's Gazette requires no way than a possing untice, and would more than a passing notice, and would receive none at all were it not for the falsehoods it contains. The "Thex" says he played the eaves-dropper. Why any necessity for that, when the Convention was open to any and all who wished to witness its proceeding, unless the habits of an animal noted like this "Ibex" for being able to climb any thing, from a craggy cliff to a porch post, prompted it to that disreputable course?

Instead of Mr. Ourant and Mr. Knox

being opposed to impartial manhood suf-frage, as affirmed by the "Ibex," they are both unequivocally in favor of it.

So far from the Convention being "boisterous and indecent," the speeches of each and every delegate who partici-pated in the debates were conducted with a calmness, fairness, kindness, and respect for the opinions of others rarely equalled; and every delegate and Union man present left determined to do his utmost to secure the election of the nominee and the overthrow of those who, in the mighty struggle of the Government to sustain its honor and existence, were ever ready to sneer at the Union victories and chuckle with delight over the success of the rebels, and who now ask us to forget their damning record and vote for those whose houses were headquarters for rebel officers.

Special Motices.

THE GREATEST PAIN RELIEVER IN THE WORLD.

ER IN THE WORLD.

Warranted superior to any other, or no pay, for the cure of Chronic Rheamatism, Toothache, Headache, Sore Throat, Munips, Burns, Cuts, Insect stings, Pains in the Back, Chest, and Limbs, Sprains, Old Sores, Swellings; also, to take internally for Diarrhoe, Dysentery, Colic, Spasms, Sea Sickness, Vomiting, and Cronp. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, if used according to the directions, and never fails, as thousands can attest. It was first introduced in 1847, and now millions of bottles are annually sold. Every one who has once used it, continues to do so, and recommend it to their friends as the most valuable medicine extant. Certificates enough to fill a dozen newspapers have been received by Dr. Toblas. His medicine, the Venetian Liniment, will do all that is stated, and more. No one will regret trying it. Those residing at a distance from a physician, will find it a reliable medicine to have on hand in case of accidents. As for Dr. Toblas' Venetian Liniment, and take no jother. Price 50 cents and \$1. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

IN THE CORAL CAVES sea-green is said to be the prevailing color, and

FISH-TAILED MAIDENS sit on the rocks and comb their green locks as-siduously. But the

BELLES OF EARTH

prefer glossy browns and shining blacks to any other tinges, and if nature has not given their fair heads these beautiful hues, or if mischance has robbed them of their once exquisite beauty, they don't cry about it, but resort at once to CRISTODORO'S HAIR DYE. which in five minutes does all that nature ever

did for any bend in the happiest mood. Mann-factured by J. CRISTADORO, 68 Maiden Lane New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. Jylis-lin

financial.

THE Union Pacific RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

As An Investment.

Tite rapid progress of the Union Pacific Rail-road, now building West from Omales, Nebrasks, and forming, with its Western connection an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortga-Bonds which the Company now offer to the pub lie. The first question asked by prudent inves-tors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief: 1st. The early completion of the whole great

business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically Ho rate of two miles aday. 2d. The Union Pacific Rallroad bonds are is sued upon what promises to be one of the most

profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates 3d. 425 miles of this road are finished, and per day for his labor; now he receives fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 92 miles to the &c., and two trains are dativ rouping each way. his family is better clothed and better Eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on litical affairs has been waning down litere, but since the bounteous harvests

such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be

issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they repre-

Government, and for which it takes a second lie 7th. The fact that the U.S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good invest-

first line.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better scentiles than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to re-invest in these bonds—thus securing a constant interest.

ments to re-invest in these bonds—thus secur-ing a greater interest, 9th. As the Union Pacific Reilroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent, less than U.S. Stocks, 16th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay

Over Nine per Cent. Interest. The daily subscriptions are already large, and hey will continue to be received in New York

they will continue to be by the

Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau St.
Clark, Dodge & Co., Bankers, 51 Walt St.,
John J. Claro & Son, Bankers, No. 33 Walt St.,
and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.—
They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 29 Nassau Sirect, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York,

Attachment Notice. Theophilus Vanfossen | Before Jenk, Wright, J. vs. | P. of Goshen Township | P. of Goshen Township | Philo Mead. | Belmont Co., O. | O N THE 27th day of July, 1867, said Justice case for \$53.42. | Said case will be for hearing Oct. 1st, 1867, at 1 o'clock E. M.

August 8, 1867. Dye Colors.

THE GENUINE HOWE & STEVENS. CARBON OIL AND LAMP CHIMNEYS at

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Miscellaneous.

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Jy1-2m Nashua, N. II., Proprietors. THE COLUMBUS

THE COLUMBUS

Woled Manifacturing Co.

A Mong the enterprises in our state richly that of the Columbus Woolen Manufacturing Company. This Company was organized in 1851, when a large and substantial brick manufactory was erected at the foot of Mound Street, just across the canal bridge. The capital stock was at first \$20,000. It has been gradually increased, and is at present \$75,000.

For the last five or six years the Manufacturing Company has been, as it is now, in a flourishing and prosperens condition. Its business has been extended; its facilities enlarged; its credit placed upon a firm basis, and its manufactured goods are in constant demand and meet with a ready sale. For this prosperous and increased business in the Manufactory the Company and the public are mainly indebted to J. P. Bruck, Esq., the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, who, having had the general oversight of its affairs, has managed them with singular indelity, prudence and sagacity.

To give some idea of the amount of business done in the Manufactory, it uses up annually about 185,000 pounds of raw wool, and make 166,000 yards of cloth annually. The goods manufactured are purely of wool, and consist principally of plain and fancy cassimeres, doesking satincts, plain and plaid flamnels, blankets and stocking yarns. These are sold at wholesale of retail at the office in the Manufactory 4 sets of machinery, including 1,200 spindles and 22 power looms, running daily. The number of employes is fifty-six, about one-half of whom are females. The wool used is principally procured in Ohio, some is brought from Indiana, but none from the East, for this conclusive reason—that they are wholly free from cotton or shoddy. So thought and so judged the committee on manufactured woolen Such goods at the recent State Fair, for they awarded seven out of the nine premiums offered on such goods to the Columbus Woolen Manufacturing Company.

The above goods can be found at the following restablishments; C. & F. Theil, Waston & Gressinger, J. Patton, Fri

DR. CHAS. R. SANDERSON.

"We would call attention to the advertisement of Dr. Sanderson. This is the fifth year the Dr. has visited this section during the summer, being employed during the rest of the year in the New York Hospitals, and his success in the treatment of Chronic and Surgical diseases seems unparalleled in the annals of medical science. He is constantly performing the most difficult operations known to surgery, and yet for five years, not a single case has terminated fatally. Among which are Wm. Van Horn, of Carroliton, both legs drawn double for 33 years, tendons divided and limbs straightened. Isaac Barger, Cadiz, diseased leg for many years, limb anputated and quick recovery. A son of R. Freshwater, near Steubenville, Cancer of the eye covering the face, eye and tumor removed and a rapid recovery, also a Mrs. Kelly, of Bellaire, billind for two years from Cataract, crytaline lens removed, and sight restored. We have yet to mention two of the most daring and successful cases on record. Mr. Leng near Bloomfield diseased bones of Pervis, long since pronounced mourable: Dr. S. assisted by Dr. Wortman of Cadiz, made an incision 5 inches in depth and removed a portion of the internal surface of the Sacrum and Hem, but what seems more surprising than all others is the case of A. Swihart of New Philadelphia, necrosis of the cranium of years standing, whose case had been pronounced surely and speedily fatal by his attending physicians, and a majority of Surgeons in consultation decided that instant death would take place from our peration. Dr. S., at his request, it being he only chance for life, removed a large portion of the simil by his attending physicians, and a majority of Surgeons in consultation decided that instant death would take place.

On the simil bone on the upper and right side on his 4th ad leaving the Dura Mater and Renting Pest. In his processor, the seam of mater was discharged, and a rapid recovery took place.— [From the Steubenville Gazette.]

consulted at Wheeling, Grant onse, the 18th, 19th and 20th, and at Steuben-ile, City Hotel, the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th of ery month during 1866-7.

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